

WHEN TONGUE IS COATED

Your liver is torpid and is affecting your stomach and bowels. To rouse your liver, take the little, purely vegetable and in-all-ways satisfactory Hood's Pills. They relieve biliousness, constipation, all liver ills. Do not irritate nor gripe. Price 25c, of druggists or C. L. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

12 MEN MAKE PRICES

For All Country's Food, Says Commissioner Dillon of New York.

New York, Dec. 4.—A declaration of war on the butter and egg and mercantile exchanges was made Saturday by John J. Dillon, state commissioner of food and markets, in his efforts to cut the high cost of food. The trading on some of the New York food exchanges, he declared, is done merely among the members, not with outsiders, and less than 12 men make food prices for the entire country.

Mr. Dillon said he would try to close these exchanges by obtaining legislation opening them to the public, by annulling their charters or by establishing terminal markets to put them out of business. These methods would be tried successively, the commissioner said.

Mr. Dillon also announced that he will fight the system under which dealers give premiums to obtain food products from producers. He added that he would ship several carloads of eggs each week direct from producers to retail dealers, eliminating the middlemen. Mr. Dillon is selling cold storage eggs at 35 cents a dozen, he said. The price of cold storage eggs was cut by retailers Saturday to 30 cents a dozen, a reduction of 25 to 3 cents.

DIET SQUAD HOLD GAIN.

Chicago Economizers Will Finish Experiment Tuesday.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Members of the Chicago diet squad, whose two-week test of the theory that 40 cents a day is enough to feed a person well and to-morrow night, are approaching the completion of their experiment in excellent physical condition, and slightly heavier than when the dieting began. The diet, while planned to be within the 40-cent limit, also has been arranged to supply all the elements needed for properly balanced meals. Yesterday's meal was:

Breakfast—Grapefruit, griddle cakes, sirup, coffee.

Dinner—Consomme with rice, leg of lamb, creamed sweet potatoes, creamed potatoes, creamed cauliflower, mock plum pudding, hard sauce.

THREATS AGAINST WILSON.

Apparently Insane Man Is Arrested in Philadelphia Station.

Philadelphia, Dec. 4.—A man who made threats against President Wilson was arrested at a Philadelphia railroad station Saturday by the police and sent to a hospital for observation. He attracted attention by walking about the station muttering and carrying a kitchen knife. He said his name was Jonathan Knus and that he was 136 years of age and had no home. He wore three coats and no hat.

The police say he is mentally unbalanced and that his condition was aggravated by drink. He made threats to kill the president and also mentioned the names of J. P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller, the police said. President Wilson, on his way to New York, passed through Philadelphia Saturday some distance from where the man was arrested.

BUFFALO COMING BACK.

Increasing in Numbers on Government Reservations.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The buffalo, once threatened with extinction, is increasing in numbers on government reservations, according to an annual report of the biological survey. Five big game preserves and 67 bird reservations are maintained by the survey. The report urges that more tracts of land not suitable for agricultural purposes be converted into breeding grounds for the herds. Many thousands of acres of this land, it is declared, could be converted into buffalo breeding grounds.

BIG PROGRAM FOR CONGRESS

In Three Months Remaining in Which to Complete Administration Measures

STRIKE LEGISLATION IS UPPERMOST

Embargo on Foodstuffs to Europe Is Also Important

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Congress reassembled to-day with three months remaining in which to complete the legislative plans of the first administration of President Wilson.

With prospect of a much reduced majority in the new House, or possibly a line up so close that Democratic control will be in doubt, administration leaders have laid their plans to work at high speed in the hope of enacting the most important part of their program before it is endangered in the 65th Congress.

Foremost is completion of President Wilson's railroad legislation program left unfinished at the last session with the passage of the Adamson law. The remainder of the program, which the president will press, includes supplementary legislation to prevent such a nationwide railway strike as was threatened last summer, or in fact a look-out, until the situation has been investigated.

Second in importance to the railway situation comes the agitation for a restriction of shipments of foodstuffs to Europe. Thousands of petitions asking for an embargo have been received by members of Congress and at the White House. In every case it is argued that the increased cost of living in the United States demands a restriction of shipments abroad. So far as has been disclosed President Wilson and members of the cabinet have no plans for acting on the subject, but it is known that various members of Congress intend to push the subject and it may develop a fight.

Chairman Fitzgerald of the appropriations committee already has announced his intention of introducing a bill for a food embargo.

Women suffragists, renewing their fight for passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the constitution, have laid all the lines for their campaign, and it is possible that their demands may be crowded into the short time Congress has to deal with an important budget of legislation. Prohibitionists, no less ardent than the suffragists, in their demand for a federal amendment, are expected to begin their fight anew.

The first day of the session never sees much business done. Re-elected members get congratulations; defeated ones receive condolences; majority and minority leaders receive ovations as they walk down the aisle. Galleries are crowded with wives and friends of members who join in the demonstrations of hand clapping and cheering as their favorites take their seats; except in the Senate where a dignified calm prevails. A few formalities mixed with the few informalities always compose the first day's business and then the House as well as the Senate adjourns until to-morrow to hear President Wilson deliver his annual address.

In accordance with the custom he set at the beginning of his term, President Wilson will read his address from the clerk's desk in the hall of the House while senators and representatives are assembled before him on the benches. Members of the diplomatic corps hear him from their places in the reserved galleries and members of the cabinet have specially reserved seats on the floor. The president's message is about 2,000

words long; is purely a discussion of domestic issues, the "state of the Union" and give first prominence to the railway situation.

To-day's opening marks the closing of man's monopoly of membership in the House of Representatives. In the next Congress the clerks and the pages and the speaker will be calling: "The Lady from Montana."

Miss Jeannette Rankin, Republican, first woman elected to Congress, is expected to be in her seat then. She does not sit in the present session—although many uninformed expected to see her to-day—but comes in with the new Congress. When she does arrive the House will be confronted with revising its own rules to give her a place on the floor.

In the Senate there were new members to take the oath of office. James E. Watson of Indiana, Republican, takes the unexpired term of the late Senator Shively, Democrat, who was temporarily succeeded by Thomas Taggart. Bert M. Fernald, Republican, of Maine, was elected to the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Burleigh. William F. Kirby, Democrat, of Arkansas, was elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Clarke.

While the organization fight in the House does not come until the assembling of the next Congress, the Senate probably will see some political generalship in the selection of a successor to Senator Clarke as president pro tempore. Senators who have their eyes on the majority floor leadership, made vacant by the defeat of Senator Kern, are loath to take the office of president pro tempore. Strange enough the disposition seems to be to avoid an office instead of seeking it, because senators realize that the man who becomes president pro tempore is out of the race for the floor leadership. There have been some indications that the situation might be solved by giving the office of president pro tempore to Senator O'Gorman, who retires with the end of the Congress. This, it is pointed out, would be a compliment to the retiring senator, and would leave all the candidates for the leadership free to enter the contest. It is generally conceded that while the important appropriation bills for the fiscal year will occupy most of the time between now and adjournment, much general legislation on the administrative side will be pushed.

Committees in charge of conservation legislation, the Webb bill to authorize domestic corporations to maintain collective foreign selling agencies, the immigration bill and a corrupt practices measure to limit national campaign expenditures are certain to be active from the beginning.

ASK \$800,000,000 FOR ARMY AND NAVY

That Amount Is for Maintaining and Strengthening the Departments During the Fiscal Year of 1918.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Estimates for maintaining and strengthening the army and navy during the fiscal year 1918 indicate that Congress will be asked to provide about \$800,000,000 for that purpose.

The total of estimates already submitted and made public to-day when Congress convened, is \$757,584,630 to cover the military activities of both departments. Statements made by navy officials to the House naval committee, however, large supplementary estimates to be submitted later, and a similar situation exists in the war department.

The preliminary estimate for the army is \$373,074,565, an increase of about \$70,000,000 over the amount appropriated for 1917. The navy total of \$379,151,701 is an increase of \$66,451,146 over 1917 figures. Panama canal fortifications will take \$5,358,300, an increase of about \$300,000.

More than \$10,000,000 of the army increase will go into the payment of regulars, National Guardsmen and militia of the reserve. A total of \$97,794,995 is sought under the pay item and the estimates show that the number of privates provided for under this section is 258,594. Of that total 94,270 would be in the regular service and 164,325 in the National Guard.

Provision also is made for the payment

of 25,000 members of the regular enlisted reserve and for full-rate payment of these men for 15 days' field training during the year. The provision for payment of reserve officers is \$3,151,983 and that for paying National Guard officers is \$3,308,460.

Another \$2,000,000 of the increase will go to the aviation section, which submits estimates for the expenditure during 1918 of \$6,200,000 on new airplanes and \$1,000,000 on balloons. A separate item submitted, it is stated, at the request of the navy department in the Panama canal estimates, is \$250,000 for the establishment of an aviation station in the zone.

For the protection of the canal it is shown that \$780,000 is to be expended for armored cars and locomotives, searchlights and other equipment for the mobile troops which army officials have declared must be ready to repel an attack by land. New military roads are to be laid out under this plan. More than \$1,500,000 will go into new big guns and emplacements for the sea-coast defenses of the canal.

In round figures an additional \$13,000,000 will be spent for the training and equipment of the National Guard; and \$10,000,000 more than the 1917 appropriations for the equipment of armaments, guns, rifles and field artillery. A million for the equipment of armored motor cars, \$1,500,000 additional for civilian training camps, and \$5,000,000 in new items for the reserve officers' training corps. Authority to make contracts totalling many millions in addition to the purchases actually made also is asked, following the precedent set last year so that the ordering of cannon and ammunition may be carried forward without delay although deliveries may be more than two years ahead.

The Ordnance bureau asks for \$200,000 to manufacture jigs, gauges and other fixtures for the equipment of private machine shops to make government arms or ammunition. Congress approved this plan last year and the tools will be held in store against a war emergency.

Under the head of coast defenses, \$45,628,000 is asked with which to purchase guns of all types from the great 16-inch weapons for the fixed batteries and experimental mobile howitzers to light mountain guns. Last year Congress provided \$15,970,000 for these items and the increases are an indication of the cost of the equipment for the coast defenses. The bill will be improved at a cost of \$100,000,000 and a store of reserve ammunition and material to cost a similar amount will be gathered.

The increase in the general item of fortifications and other works of defense for 1918 totals more than \$30,000,000 over last year.

The general features of the naval estimates already have been discussed at open hearings before the House naval committee which is rapidly whipping the bill into shape. The estimates authorize the department to purchase 150 new ships already authorized this year \$88,500,000. It has been shown during the committee's hearings, however, that the latter figure is only a rough estimate and probably will be increased many millions even if the building program recommended is not exceeded. With 40,000-ton battleships in prospect, while the figures are based on the 32,000-ton type last authorized, it is virtually certain that an increase of \$25,000,000 will be necessary before the program can be carried out.

The estimates make no mention of several ambitious projects for navy yard development which are under contemplation and will not be laid before Congress, probably, until the board headed by Rear Admiral Helm, which is selecting sites for additional yards, makes its report. Among these projects is that which calls for the establishment of fleet bases at New York, Norfolk and San Francisco, entirely independent of the present yards there. An enormous final cost is involved in these plans but as yet they have not been taken definite enough shape for the department to reach a decision.

Another new source of expense shown in the estimates and connected with national defense purposes is an increase of approximately \$1,000,000 in estimates for the coast guard service. The total is more than \$6,000,000 and the increase will go into the development of the military aspect of the service as a war-time adjunct of the navy.

HUGE DEMANDS MADE

For Carrying on the United States Government for the Year 1918.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Estimates of the expense of all branches of the government for the fiscal year 1918, for which the session of Congress assembling to-day must appropriate funds, total \$1,268,715,834.

This sum is exclusive of \$325,355,820 to be appropriated for the postal service, which is expected to be returned to the treasury by postal revenue and a sinking fund appropriation of \$60,748,000 toward the public debt.

The total appropriations for the fiscal year 1917 ending next June exclusive of these two items, were \$1,184,157,517.

The increase of some \$84,000,000 represents the general trend of the constantly increased cost of government as well as the increased cost of living. Increases in compensation and in numbers of employees are to be found in the estimates of all branches of the government, and to meet that tendency administration officials have attempted a policy of paring down all proposals for new projects with the exceptions of national defense expenditures to meet the growth of the country and the many burdens thrust upon the United States by the war.

The estimates laid before Congress to-day by the treasury department follow:

Legislative	\$13,524,479
Executive	688,379
State department	6,315,847
Treasury department	165,681,233
Independent offices	8,130,724
District of Columbia	17,885,026
War department	421,352,447
Panama canal	25,145,562
Navy department	382,497,537
Interior department	216,161,412
Postoffice department	43,331,907
Department of agriculture	16,737,158
Department of commerce	4,690,677
Department of labor	11,555,696
Department of justice	11,555,696
Total	\$1,268,715,834

WEEK WEATHER OUTLOOK.

Generally Fair During First Half of Week.

Weather predictions for the week beginning to-day, issued by the weather bureau at Washington yesterday, are: North Atlantic states: Generally fair first half of week, becoming unsettled Tuesday and Wednesday followed by rains. Moderate temperatures until about Friday, becoming considerably colder.

"CASCARETS" FOR HEADACHE, COLDS, LIVER, BOWELS

Enjoy Life! Don't Stay Bilious, Sick, Headachy and Constipated

Get Rid of Bad Breath, Sour Stomach, Coated Tongue, Indigestion

Get a 10-cent box now.

They're fine! Cascarets loosen your liver, clean your thirty feet of bowels and sweeten your stomach. You eat one or two, like candy, before going to bed, and in the morning your head is clear, tongue is clean, stomach sweet, breath right and cold gone. Get a box from your druggist and enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced. Cascarets stop sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, bad breath and constipation.

Mothers should give a whole Cascaret to cross, bilious, sick, feverish children any time. They are harmless and never gripe or sicken.—Adv.

TITLE TO BOSTON.

Holy Cross is Beaten by Charlie Brickley's Boston College Eleven.

Boston, Dec. 4.—The Catholic college football championship of New England and one leg on the Cardinal O'Connell trophy were the winnings of the Boston college eleven in a game postponed from Thanksgiving morning, in which they beat Holy Cross 17 to 14 on Fenway park Saturday afternoon. The game was one of the closest seen in Boston circles in some time. The weather overhead was all that could be desired, but the field was still heavy as a result of Thursday's rain. When the game started there were some 6000 spectators in the stands. Coach Charlie Brickley puts a weakened team on the field owing to the fact that Curley, the regular right end, was ill with diphtheria. Urban, who took his place, handled himself nobly.

TROUBLE FOR NEW HAVEN.

Government Files Complaint Against the Railroad.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 4.—United States District Attorney Thomas J. Spellman, acting on information furnished by government agents, filed in the federal court at Hartford Saturday complaint against the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad for alleged violation of the federal safety appliance law. There are six counts, and the government asks for an imposition of a \$5,000 penalty on each count. The allegations are that cars and locomotives were used on certain dates at Midway, just east of New London, which were not properly equipped with brakes or footboards.

NO NEW HAMPSHIRE RECOUNT.

Republican State Chairman Withdraws Petition.

Concord, N. H., Dec. 4.—A petition which had been filed at the office of the secretary of state, for the re-count of the vote for presidential electors was withdrawn by Philip H. Faulkner, chairman of the Republican state committee Saturday. The recount was to have been begun to-day. The reason for withdrawing the petition was not stated. Official returns gave President Wilson a plurality of 56, the figures being Wilson 43,779, Hughes 43,723.

The Greatest Medical Authorities in the World have made public statements in which they endorse the value of such ingredients as are contained in Father John's Medicine.

These great physicians say in substance, that these ingredients "are beneficial notably in wasting diseases and those maladies which are connected with or have their origin in colds and in debilitating and wasting diseases."

To detail here the statements of these various authorities would require too much space, but if you desire to see these statements in more complete form, write to Father John's Medicine, Lowell, Mass., and we will be glad to give the names of the authorities quoted, with brief excerpts from their public statements.

Father John's Medicine is a pure and wholesome body builder, contains no alcohol or dangerous drugs. Best for throat and lungs.

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the national joy smoke
jam it in a jimmy pipe or roll up a cigarette.
It's great!
Tappy 5 cent bags, 10 cent tin, pound and half-pound tins.

Try a Warm Coat Sweater

If you find it difficult to keep really warm with your ordinary winter clothes when out of doors, get next to a good knitted coat sweater.

You'll be surprised to find how warm such a light weight garment can make you. And you need sacrifice nothing in style either; one of these nice coat sweaters will rather add to your dressed-up appearance.

You'll find a nice selection here; all prices.

Moore & Owens

Barre's Leading Clothiers
Barre, Vt.

BY PROCLAMATION

Some Parts of National Forest Were Eliminated.

As a result of recommendations of the secretary of agriculture, based upon approved classification reports submitted by the forest service, 19,840 acres of land have been eliminated from the Routt national forest in northwestern Colorado by a presidential proclamation. This action is in accordance with the policy of putting all lands in the national forests to the use to which they are best suited. The area in question is located in what is known as Ham's creek basin, or Elk River park, about 25 miles north of the town of Steamboat Springs, and consists chiefly of grassland with a small amount of scattered woodland.

The elimination comprises practically a solid block from six to eight miles long and about four miles wide. Approximately one-third of the entire area is already alienated and in private ownership. Forest service reports on the classification of the area show it to have little value for watershed protection or other national forest purposes. The greater portion of the soil itself is more or less adapted to cultivation, but on account of the high elevation and unfavorable climatic conditions, it is believed that the area has only a low value for practical agriculture.

A classification of practically all the national forests is being made by the forest service in order to determine the character and suitability to agriculture of the land which they contain.

Inez Milholland Boissevain.

Whatever ill-success one nation may have had in its attempts to develop supermen, Inez Milholland Boissevain, whose untimely death occurred yesterday, showed that America is able to develop superwomen. Her end came when her years were but thirty, but eight years after her college turned her loose; but into them, with a spirit not entirely dissimilar to the of D'Artagnan, she crowded usefulness and adventure.

Along in 1908 rumors floated down from Poughkeepsie that Matthew Vassar's school had something resembling a supergirl. She was the champion shot-pur, a terror at basketball, and an Atlanta in speed, not excepting "math" and the classics; she was debater and propagandist, setting out to convert young women with tight little minds to equal suffrage, leading her followers to a meeting at midnight in a graveyard when President Taylor sought to keep his ducklings from the water; frank, friendly, and handsome, the most moving Romeo that Vassar's dramatic society had ever produced, the clothes she had and the way she wore them were the despair of those who associated advanced ideas with dowdiness. Altogether an interesting, not to say dangerous, young woman, even though she snorted at the daisy chain.

Then came New York and further life enhancement. A strike of girl shirtwaist workers was on in her neighborhood. She went out to see and learned some things about the law not in the books. The police permitted strong-arm men to stand about, but as to others the constitution was suspended. The young Vassar graduate did not believe it, but she found out when she was arrested and hurried off to jail. So she became a radical and ever afterward contradicted things that she heard from smug persons in smug parlors.

But it was to the cause of women that she chiefly gave herself—gave herself radiantly and joyfully. Fifth avenue never looked more brilliant than when she swept along at the head of the parade. There was demand that one section, composed of men, should be marked "Admirers of Inez Milholland," but too great a congestion was feared. "You're a credit to your sex," cried out one enthusiastic auditor at one of her meetings. "Tell me rather, my friend," came the answer, "that I am not a disgrace to the human race." Both a woman's woman and a man's woman was this rare and radiant representative of the species.

Sympathetic justice was aflame in her beautiful spirit. Her heart went out to the excluded. Compelling in her magnetism, she gave herself without stint to the work to which she had dedicated herself. The elements of mind and emotion and of physical vitality were so mixed in her that the world seems the poorer to-day because of her passing.—New York Globe.

General Sporting Notes.

Having lost the chance to tackle Fulton, Moran is angling for a bout with Carl Morris on New Year's night. Moran is back at Dal Hawkins' roadhouse and is said to be taking his work rather seriously. If it is possible for him to regain form there is no particular reason why he should not hold his own with Morris, who is even more slow and clumsy and does not pack such a weighty wallop.

Just as soon as the war is over in Europe, a baseball league will be formed in southern France. In a communication with the New York Yacht Club, disclosed plans for promoting the American game by organizing a league with four or six clubs in the circuit. The correspondent asked for books which have been written on the game and requested information on baseballs, bats, masks and gloves. Secretary John B. Foster of the New York club sent Friday the required information to the International Sporting Club.

According to the present plans, the Army-Navy game will be held at the Polo grounds next fall on Nov. 24. Last year, when the game was the subject of much controversy between army and navy circles, it was suggested that the game be played alternately at Philadelphia and New York. According to this arrangement the game would be played next fall at Franklin field, Philadelphia. It is understood, however, that the navy is in favor of playing at New York every year on account of the larger seating capacity and the better arrangements at the Polo grounds. Next year's game will again conflict with the Harvard-Yale game, but the year after will not, as it is played on Nov. 30, on the Saturday after Thanksgiving. The Army-Navy game is always played on the Saturday nearest to Thanksgiving.

President Ebbets of the Brooklyn club in the National league has closed a working agreement with the Oakland club of the Coast league and has released to the club under optional agreements Players Colwell, Goodbred and Lawrence Miller. Other players let out under option are Infielder Kelleher to Denver and Nixon to Beaumont. Five scores have been engaged to cover the minor leagues, Nap Rucker, Earl Howard, A. Moll, Hayes and William Dahlen. The club has not decided as yet where they will train next spring. They will play 12 exhibition games after training camp is broke.

Why Not Goethals?

Since the retirement of Secretary of War Baker on January 1, it is assured, why should not President Wilson, if he can, secure the services of Major-General George W. Goethals to succeed him? General Goethals passed into the retired list of the army on Nov. 15. Having had forty years of army experience he would enjoy the advantage over the men usually picked to head the war and navy departments of knowing something about the job.

Nor can the "civilian department head" be urged in entire good faith against such an appointment. In failing the Panama canal General Goethals has done something bigger than a military work. It was his genius for organization, for driving ahead and doing things, that marked his stay at the isthmus. And surely nowhere, not even in the navy department, is organization needed more imperatively than in the mobilization of the country face to face with a crisis which requires handling by able and experienced heads.

As for the matter of politics, the fact that General Goethals is a Republican should have no bearing. If Mr. Wilson finds him big enough to share responsibility in the "eight hour" railroad law controversy why not in the vital business of national defense, for which a long career has peculiarly fitted him?—New York Evening Sun.

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To get the genuine, call for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.—adv.

BELL-ANS

Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package moves it. 25c at all druggists.

JONES sometimes wakes up feeling cross and in consequence the family know it without his telling them in so many words.

Mrs. Jones attributes it to biliousness and if it doesn't wear off during the day she gives him a dose of liver medicine at night. The next morning he feels better and she gives him coffee for breakfast,—and the next morning,—and the next morning. And in a few days Jones has another spell.

Dear Mrs. Jones means all right, but she doesn't seem to realize that if she didn't give Jones his morning coffee she wouldn't have to give him the liver medicine and Jones would feel all right without both.

Housewives everywhere have found out that *Instant Postum* takes the place of breakfast coffee perfectly. And that is only one of the reasons why *Instant Postum* has wholly supplanted the use of coffee on thousands upon thousands of American breakfast tables.